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JOHN HANDLEY was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1835, but emigrated at an early age to New Orleans. He graduated from Columbia Law School, New York city, and afterwards settled in Scranton, Pennsylvania. Here he practiced his profession. Foreseeing the growth of Scranton, he invested largely in real estate, and its appreciation in price made him wealthy. He organized the Merchants and Mechanics Bank, and the Scranton Savings Bank and Trust Company. He was elected judge of Common Pleas of Luzerne county in 1874, and at the organization of Lackawanna county, in 1878, became president judge of the Forty-fifth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and held the office for ten years. He never held any other office.

Judge Handley was very charitable, assisting many young men to start in business, and educating many young men and women. He gave largely to the support of all public charities.

In character he was unostentatious, charging those whom he helped not to make it public. He was companionable and agreeable to close friends, but desired to keep his circle of friends small. A Democrat in politics, he refused to vote after the Electoral Commission decided Hayes elected.

Judge Handley was buried at Winchester, Virginia. His will provides for \$250,000 for founding and maintaining a public library at Winchester, Virginia; \$25,000 for Home of Good Shepherd, and \$50,000 for St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum at Scranton, Pennsylvania. After a few personal bequests, he left the residue of his property to the city of Winchester for an industrial school. His estate was worth about \$1,000,000.

SHELDON REYNOLDS, one of Wilkes-Barre's, (Pa.), best known and most representative citizens died last winter at Saranac Lake, New York, whither he had gone in the hope of securing some benefit for a pulmonary trouble which had strongly developed itself.

The Reynolds family is of English extraction. They came to Litchfield, Conn., in 1750, and were among the first Wyoming Valley settlers in 1769. William and David Reynolds were in the Wyoming massacre, the former being killed. Benjamin Reynolds, grandfather of Sheldon Reynolds, was born in Plymouth in 1780. He was one of the most prominent citizens in the Valley.

Mr. Reynolds was president of the Wyoming National Bank, the Wilkes-Barre Electric Light Company, the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, ex-president of the Wilkes-Barre Water Company, and president of the Wyoming Commemorative Association. He had business interests in other directions in Wilkes-Barre and at Plymouth. Like nearly all of the family, he was a Democrat in politics, and for years had taken a deep and at times active interest in that party's behalf. He was chairman of the county committee in 1881, and no man who ever held the position labored more earnestly or with greater apprecia-

tion of its requirements. Introducing a number of reforms into the management of the party, he reduced it to regular business methods, and in that way secured during his incumbency an admirable organization.

Much of his time and energies were given for years gratuitously to the maintenance and advancement of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. He contributed a number of valuable papers published in the collections of the society. He was one of the most useful and energetic guardians of the Osterhout Free Library. He was a life member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Franklin Institute and the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; member of the Virginia Historical Society, Bangor Historical and American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The last literary work he did was writing a paper on the Early Forts of the Wyoming Valley, a work which employed many hours of his last illness, and which was a thorough, comprehensive and brilliant exposition of the subject.

He was in all affairs with which he was connected looked up to as a man of sound judgment, clear intuition, and remarkable executive ability—honored by the community, respected by all who knew him, and a great favorite among his intimate friends.

PHILIP B. HOOE was born in Alexandria, Virginia, September 15, 1833, being the son of Bernard and Sarah Ellen Hooe. He lived there until 1847, when he went to Louisville, Kentucky, to school, so that he could get a residence there in order to secure an appointment in the navy. This plan he abandoned after two years' residence in Kentucky, and entered the United States Coast Survey. He left this about 1853, and returned to Alexandria, entering the firm of Fowle & Co., with which he remained until the town was evacuated by the Confederates, May 24, 1861.

He was the officer of the day on that date, and First Lieutenant of the Alexandria Riflemen, afterwards Company A, 17th Virginia. His first military service, however, was at the capture and hanging of John Brown, when he left Alexandria as a volunteer, and was appointed an acting lieutenant of the Alexandria Riflemen, to which position he was afterwards elected.

When General Corse got his brigade, Mr. Hooe was appointed to his staff as captain and A. A. G. He was wounded at Drewry's Bluff. After the war he again entered the firm of Fowle and Co., which he carried on until his death under the successive firm names of Philip B. Hooe, Hooe & Wedderbourn, Hooe & Johnston, and Philip B. Hooe. He married October 15, 1867, Mary Helen, daughter of John B. and Rebecca H. Daingerfield, who died April 21, 1878.

J. D. H.